



1981

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVY FIELD OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

4301 Suitland Road
Washington, D.C. 20390

IN REPLY REFER TO
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15 April 1982

From: Commanding Officer, Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office
To: Director of Naval History (Op-09EH), Washington Navy Yard,
Washington, D.C. 20390

Subj: Command History for CY 1981 (OPNAV Report 5750-1) (U)

Encl: (1) NFOIO Organization Chart (U)

1. (U) Narrative of major events, developments, and operations

a. (U) Major Command-wide events

(1) (U) Meritorious Unit Award. On 23 January 1981, Rear Admiral John L. Butts, U. S. Navy, Commander, Naval Intelligence Command, presented the Meritorious Unit Award at a ceremony held at the Naval Intelligence Command Complex, Suitland, Maryland. The award was for meritorious service involving sustained superior direct support to critical national defense objectives from 1 August 1977 to 31 May 1980. Authority: CNO letter ser 09B33/526781 of 27 October 1980.

(2) (U) Distinguished Civilian Service Award. On 17 June 1981, Rear Admiral John L. Butts, U. S. Navy, Commander, Naval Intelligence Command, presented the Distinguished Civilian Service Award to Ms. Enid Thomas. Authority: SECNAV letter of 22 May 1981.

(3) (U) NFOIO elements at Fort Meade relocated to Naval Intelligence Complex at Suitland, Maryland. On 16 May 1981, the move was accomplished to consolidate NFOIO's divisions at Suitland, Maryland. Further discussion of this subject is covered in subparagraph b below.

(4) (U) Family Day. On 12 August 1981, family and friends were invited to an open house. Agenda included security indoctrination; command briefings by the Commanding Officer and principal command officials; tour of spaces to include demonstrations of Naval Automated Console System, (ACS), Merchant ACS, Wang, and security badge processing. Refreshments and a door prize were presented.

ENCLOSURE(3)

(5) (U) Command Inspection. Command Inspection of the Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office was conducted by Naval Intelligence Command's Inspector General during the period 7 October - 20 October 1981. Authority: COMNAVINTCOM ltr NIC-OOZ:AVK:klb 5040 ser 1895 of 19 Jun 1981 as modified by COMNAVINTCOM ltr NIC-OOZ:AVK:crk 5041 ser 3109 of 23 Sep 1981.

(6) (U) Deputy, Director Central Intelligence Agency Visit. On 16 December 1981, Admiral Bobby R. Inman, USN, Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency, and Rear Admiral John L. Butts, USN, Commander, Naval Intelligence Command were special guests during an awards ceremony. After the ceremony, Admiral Inman and Rear Admiral Butts toured spaces and met with command personnel.

b. (U) Organizational Changes.

On 16 May 1981, the NFOIO Intelligence Analysis Division (IAD) located at the Friendship Annex and the Administrative Office located in the National Security Agency Operations Building, Fort Meade, moved to the Naval Intelligence Command Complex at Suitland, Maryland. NFOIO retained a Headquarters Office in Room 2C030, NSA Ops Bldg, Ft. George G. Meade where NFOIO continues its liaison function between the U.S. Navy and NSA for all non-cryptologic matters. As a result of the move to Suitland, NFOIO was reintegrated as a single naval component with the current intelligence branches completely interactive and mutually supportive with the in-depth studies branches. In conjunction with the consolidation, the Command was reorganized as follows, and as reflected in the revised organizational chart, enclosure (1): The Intelligence Analysis Division was disbanded and formed the nucleus for the Naval Analysis Division (NFOIO-03) and the Warfare Analysis Division (NFOIO-07). Accordingly, the divisions are charged with the following major functions:

(1) (U) Operations Support Division (NFOIO-01) - Provides administrative, security, editorial, and graphics support.

(2) (U) Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center (NFOIO-02) - Processes, evaluates, and disseminates all-source information bearing on naval, merchant/fishing fleets, and military aircraft operating in the maritime regions of the world in support of Indications and Warning (I&W) and National and/or Fleet level commands and civilian agencies requiring ocean surveillance.

(3) (U) Naval Analysis Division (NFOIO-03) - Collects, processes, evaluates and disseminates all-source information relevant to foreign naval and naval aviation operations in the various maritime regions of the world and to develop through analyses of these operations, as well as naval exercises, an understanding of foreign naval/naval air tactics which pose a threat to U.S. Naval forces. This function is discrete from that of NFOIO-02 (NOSIC) in that the Naval Analysis Division is responsible for in-depth analyses to determine the meaning of events rather than the day-to-day reporting of these events.

(4) (U) Definitive Operations Reports Analysis Division (NFOIO-04) - Maintains and operates an automated data base of intelligence, derived from a sensitive collection program and related sources, responsive to the needs of National and Fleet level commands, the Defense Intelligence Agency, other military commands, civilian agencies and units of the operating forces. Also, provides specialized integrated information processing services to the various elements of the Naval Intelligence Command.

(5) (U) Detachment Newport (NFOIO-05) - Provides operational intelligence support on Soviet Naval matters and U. S. Navy Operational Systems to the Center for War Gaming and to the Center for Advanced Research at the Naval War College.

(6) (U) Special Projects Detachment (NFOIO-06) - Provides intelligence information on foreign antisubmarine warfare developments.

(7) (U) Warfare Analysis Division (NFOIO-07) - Collects, processes, evaluates, and disseminates all-source information bearing on foreign tactics, exercises, warfare, and warfare support which pose a threat to the U. S. Navy.

(8) (U) Data Services Division (NFOIO-08) - Develops and operates command's automated information systems.

(9) (U) Headquarters Division (NFOIO-09) - Represents the intelligence interest of the Navy, conducts liaison and acts as single point of interface with the National Security Agency on all non-cryptologic matters.

c. (U) Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center (NFOIO-02).

(1) (U) The Special Task Force, established in September 1980 to follow the maritime aspects of the Iraqi-Iranian Conflict, was disestablished upon the return of the U.S. hostages in January 1981.

(2) (U) Major emphasis of the Merchant Operations Branch (MOB) throughout 1981 was directed toward providing information on merchant shipping operations, Soviet/Bloc arms carrier and research activity worldwide. Special emphasis was placed on reporting increased Soviet arms shipments to Cuba which lead other National Agencies (DIA, CIA, State, etc) to recognize and use NOSIC totals in their products. Additional emphasis was directed toward monitoring Free World/Bloc deliveries to Iraq through Saudi Arabia and the resumption of Soviet arms deliveries to Iraq through Kuwait.

(3) (U) MOB support, which continued throughout the year included: a multi-section Persian Gulf support message to CINCPACFLT which was modified in July to include merchant shipping in the Red Sea; weekly, monthly, and yearly Port Security reports on Communist shipping to U.S. ports; a monthly report on Communist Charters of free world merchant ships continued as Soviet chartering of Free World MERSHIPS continued at a reasonably heavy rate; and a weekly research and mineral exploration ship reporting to Fleet Commands.

(4) (U) In addition to working the Persian Gulf project, which involved approximately 8,000 manhours/7.8 manyears, the NOSIC Fleet Support Section provided 143 individual tailored supports (a 36 percent increase over 1980) to U.S. fleet operations, combined U.S./Allied operations, missile testing operations, Cuban refugee monitoring operations, Iranian crisis, Space Shuttle flights, U.S. Navy research, development and testing (RDT&E) operations.

(5) (U) In support of Tomahawk, Poseidon and Trident test firings, NOSIC provided real-time all-flag merchant/fishing ship intelligence support to six Over-the-Horizon (OTH-T), two Poseidon tests, two Trident operations, and one Tomahawk TACEVAL. Of the eleven tests, nine were conducted in the Atlantic and two in the Pacific. Also conducted were one Space Shuttle launch survey and one Shuttle flight, four Over-the-Horison Radar (OTH-R) Churcheye operations, two Outlaw Shark tests, one COMDESGRU OTH ops, one USS MOOSEBURGER OTH ops and one ASW ops requiring a total of 739 manhours.

(6) (U) In February and December, a special report on Soviet petroleum deliveries to Cuba for 1980/1981 was provided to CINCLANTFLT.

(7) (U) In February, the operational emphasis of the NOSIC OPELINT Branch was significantly realigned. The efforts of the ELINT analysts had previously been directed primarily in support of the Merchant Operations Branch. In February, the emphasis was changed to provide maximum support for the prosecution of naval targets. To fully implement this change, one ELINT analyst each was assigned full time to support the NFOIO SAG and SCORE efforts. Additional analysts were assigned to analyze out-of-area naval emissions with only one analyst assigned to support the Merchant Shipping Branch.

(8) (U) In March, the MOB participated in WINTEX-CIMEX 81, a large scale NATO-wide command post exercise. Participation consisted of providing daily support on live merchant activity and 60 exercise ships.

(9) (U) Upon effecting the move of elements of NFOIO from the Friendship Annex and the reorganization of the Command in May, the majority of the Naval Operations Branch watch and supervisory billets related to specific functional area analysis were realigned to the Naval Analysis Division. Administrative control of personnel assigned to these billets, however, was retained by NFOIO-02 during the period personnel are assigned to watch positions.

(10) (U) Pursuant to the reorganization, three areas within the Naval Operations Branch watch structure were identified for expansion or reestablishment. The SCORE effort was expanded to establish a continuous watch within the Naval Operations Branch. The fourth and final position was manned during the month of August. In November, the initial phase of reestablishing the air watch desk as a dedicated position was effected. By the end of 1981, personnel for all four positions were identified with three

of the positions manned. A dedicated ELINT watch standing position was instituted to more fully support the all-source ocean surveillance effort. Two of the four positions were manned by year's end.

(11) (U) Concomitant with the Command reorganization, the Naval Operations Branch spaces were reconfigured. A primary consideration was the relocation of the automated SAG data base from remote spaces to the Naval Operations Branch space, thereby providing immediate access by the Current Submarine Operations Section watch.

(12) (U) In May, the MOB commenced a daily report to CINCPACFLT on the all-flag merchant tankers in/enroute the Persian Gulf and Red Sea.

(13) (U) In June, the NOSIC was represented at the annual CANUKUS Maritime Intelligence Conference in Ottawa, Canada. A paper, entitled "SOVIET SEABORNE ARMS DELIVERIES TO THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES-1980", was presented to the merchant panel at the conference and was subsequently disseminated throughout the U.S. and NATO intelligence/defense organizations.

(14) (U) In June and July, the Warsaw Pact Section of the MOB reported on initial Soviet deliveries of aircraft to Nicaragua.

(15) (U) In July, the government signed a contract with CTEC Inc. for the installation and operational testing of an ELINT tracker in the Division spaces. In December, the equipment was installed and a four month test commenced. The purpose of the NOSIC ELINT Analysis Tool (NEAT) is to improve the correlation and value to the intelligence community of the unequated ELINT reports. It is anticipated that the NEAT will be a tremendous aid to ELINT analysts who presently manually process, analyze and equate the voluminous amount of unequated ELINT intercepts (presently in excess of 94 percent of the total reported) generated by the CLASSIC WIZARD system.

(16) (U) In September, the MOB commenced daily reporting of U.S. Flag/U.S. Controlled merchant ships transiting the Red Sea and the Bab-el-mandeb Straits in response to a CINCPACFLT tasking.

(17) (U) Between 8-23 September, the Non-Warsaw Pact Section of the MOB provided the Military Sealift Command (MSC) with locating data on U.S. Flag merchant shipping in support of Exercise POTENT PUNCH 81.

(18) (U) In September and December, a special study on Soviet arms shipments/merchant activity to Vietnam was provided to IPAC.

(19) (U) On 1 October, a new Naval Security Group Reserve Unit was established at NOSIC. The mission of the new unit, CSG 106, is to train qualified officer and enlisted personnel to augment the Navy Cryptologic Support Groups (CSG) in the event of mobilization. The unit personnel will perform all of their training with the NOSIC OPELINT Branch. Authority: CNO letter serial 09R22/326776 of 18 August 1981.

(20) (U) In October, the MOB commenced twice-weekly (Monday/Thursday) reporting to COMIDEASTFOR on all U.S. Flag merchant ships operating in MIDEASTFOR's area of operations/responsibility, i.e., Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean.

(21) (U) In November, the NOSIC assigned its first ELINT analyst to the 24-hour real-time I&W watch. It is anticipated that each of the four watch sections will have an ELINT analyst by mid-1982.

(22) (U) In November, a position was established for a Senior Watch Officer Assistant within the Naval Operations Branch. The position is manned Monday through Friday during the day by Intelligence Specialist personnel drawn from the Merchant Operations Branch on a rotating basis.

(23) (U) In December, the MOB provided MARAD with a statistical profile on the U.S. Effective Controlled Shipping and a general intelligence assessment of the reliability of the Effective U.S. Controlled Fleet in time of National emergency.

(24) (U) On 1 December, CINCLANTFLT directed Naval Control of Shipping Offices at New York, Boston, Norfolk and New Orleans to report on a regular basis after a six month trial period of providing a large volume of merchant shipping data.

(25) (U) An AUTODIN terminal was installed at Lloyd's of London. Testing commenced on 1 December and was approved on 7 December. Lloyd's merchant data is now received in a timely manner directly via the AUTODIN.

(26) (U) During the final quarter of 1981, the Naval Operations Branch installed six sliding vertical wall boards to display various geographical areas. The addition of these visual aids permitted an expanded effort to follow and present in greater detail ocean activity on a worldwide basis.

d. (U) Naval Analysis Division (NFOIO-03)

(1) (U) Prior to the move of Intelligence Analysis Division (IAD) to Suitland and the Command reorganization, much time and effort were spent in space and organization design alternatives; the primary effort in these areas was expended by the Director and the Technical Advisor of IAD. Other functional areas continued normally providing Fleet and Washington area support in the form of briefings, papers and both electrical and hard-copy intelligence reports. These ranged from reports concerning threat country operations and exercises, to topical studies on surface, submarine and air tactics through collective planning and substantive document review. In all cases, IAD functioned as the Navy's primary agency for analyzing and reporting threat country naval and naval air tactics for use by operational forces and planners alike. To this end IAD personnel expended significant time and effort preparing for and participating in intelligence exchange conferences with friendly foreign governments to ensure all relevant information available

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was applied in developing our knowledge and understanding of foreign naval tactics. Some specific examples of support to users follow:

-Provided detailed information on Soviet Backfire tactics for deployment of USS AMERICA (Jan 81)

-Provided COMTHIRDFLT with information on Soviet AIG SARYCHEV operations area (Jan 81)

-Provided COS OSLO with releasable information on Soviet submarine operations (Jan 81)

-Provided CINCUSNAVEUR with an assessment of FITTER exports (Feb 81)

-Provided Federal Republic of Germany Navy with periodic analyst to analyst exchanges

-Updated Collection Guidance Manual for CNO sponsored special collection program (Mar 81)

-Provided CINCUSNAVEUR with an analysis of SOVMEDFLT ACWEX (Apr 81)

-Provided ADCOM with an analysis on the Soviet space threat (Apr 81)

-Provided CNO with an analysis on Soviet mining efforts (Apr 81)

-Provided CNO with an assessment of Trends and Developments in the Soviet Navy (May 81)

-Provided the Joint Electronics Warfare Command with information on Soviet C³ countermeasures (May 81)

-Provided CINCLANTFLT with analysis of Soviet November Class SSN (May 81)

(2) (U) Subsequent to the move to Suitland and the Command reorganization, the Director IAD became the Director of the Naval Analysis Division. In this capacity he became responsible for the preponderance of NFOIO naval surface, submarine and air analysts. Additionally, the Division expanded its responsibilities to include not only tactical analyses, but also

current intelligence analysis and reporting in support of NFOIO-02 in that division's I&W capacity. This responsibility further includes the requirement for each panel to provide watchstanders to NFOIO-02 for duty in the NOSIC. This method of rotating watchstanders in and out of their respective panel creates a synergistic effect in terms of training and provides a broader experience base at both watchstanding and day-working levels. Equally as important, this rotation creates a feeling of "oneness" between groups and in the long term will do away with the "them" vs "us" syndrome frequently extant between dayworkers and watchstanders. Included in these new responsibilities are the implementation of a world-wide non-Soviet Navies watch capability, improvement of the Submarine Analysis Group (SAG), and Soviet Combatant Operational Readiness Evaluation (SCORE) project and the creation of the Soviet Naval Aviation Readiness Evaluation (SNARE) project; these elements are charged with developing an understanding of the readiness and employment philosophy of the Soviet submarine, surface and naval air forces respectively. In this regard efforts were initiated to purchase hardware and contract for software development to provide analytical aids which would facilitate the manipulation and analysis of the multitudes of data associated with SAG analysis. Additionally, a source improvement study was initiated both within this Command and with the National Security Agency to improve the collection and dissemination of relevant information to NFOIO for incorporation into the SAG effort. This was further complemented by obtaining instruction for analysts in quantitative methods which are applicable to the problem as well as initiating a project with NRL to obtain the services of two specialists in artificial intelligence to further enhance our knowledge and application of quantitative analytical techniques. These efforts, which are initially focused on the SAG, are expected to have impact on SCORE and SNARE as well, since both the latter products are charged with determining readiness of Soviet Naval/Naval Air Forces.

(3) (U) In addition to participation in the several foreign intelligence exchange conferences, the Division hosted a Washington community submarine analyst meeting on 15 October 1981. This initiative proved extremely valuable in opening and expanding lines of communication among Washington area analysts and provided an excellent forum to discuss many of the perplexing issues facing the submarine analyst community. The success of this meeting has led to the decision to expand these meetings to quarterly and to host additional meetings where both surface combatant and naval air force issues can be discussed.

(4) (U) In early December 1981, the Division hosted the annual Submarine Out-of-Area Conference for the Chief of Naval Operations. The conference was conducted over a period of four days and participants included representatives from the CINC Fleet Staffs, Numbered Fleet Staffs, OSIS Nodes and variety of other operational commands. The conference was extremely successful and was lauded as "the best ever," primarily because this year adequate time was allocated for discussion especially by the principal participants.

(5) (U) Specific accomplishments which cross Division's Branch lines:

- Development of papers/briefings for AUSCANUKUS Conference (Jun 81)

- This action included the participation of the Division Director at the planning meetings and the production and presentation of a dozen comprehensive papers to the conference attendees in Ottawa. This effort coupled with a large delegation of NFOIO analysts clearly resulted in the reassertion of Navy influence and leadership at AUSCANUKUS 81, which will be continued at future conferences.

- Participation in SACLANT MARINTCON and post-MARINTCON briefings and discussions (Sep 81)

- Provision of quarterly briefings on variety of subjects to the students/staff of Naval War College

- Established and maintained Special Task Force to follow Soviet operations in Baltic (ZAPAD 81) (Sep 81)

- Developed and presented to DNI detailed briefing on ZAPAD 81

- Deployed observer to witness ZAPAD 81

- Provided monthly briefing items for the OPNAV Staff of the USDR&E

- Provided aperiodically update intelligence briefings to naval officers en route to assignment at various USDAOs

- Provided aperiodically intelligence briefings and selected tactical data to various naval training squadron personnel for the development of course material

- Provided Congressional Armed Services Sub-Committee staff members with briefing on grounded WHISKEY Class submarine off Swedish coast in November 1981

- Provided OO with specific intelligence items for his briefings to DIA on Soviet naval trends in November 1981

- Provided aperiodically various threat briefings for lab personnel of the Office of Naval Research

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-Provided BACKFIRE information to the CNO Executive Panel (Oct 81)

-Provided regular update briefings to Naval Intelligence Advisory Group (monthly/quarterly as requested)

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-Typhoon Ability to Conduct Under-Ice Operations

-Soviet SSBN Force Readiness

-Soviet Northern Fleet Exercise, July 1981

-Comprehensive NAVEUR JULIETT/DIESEL Sub Study

-Technical Assessment of ALPHA Class Submarine

(9) (U) Specific accomplishments of the World Navies Branch:

-Began fleet support production of Libya, Cuba, Peoples Democracy Republic of Yeman (PDRY), and Ethiopia, while stepping up production on North Korea and China

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- Five products on Libya
 - Libyan ASW Threat (SPIRE)
 - Libyan Antiship Threat (SPIRE)
 - Libyan Overwater Air Intercept Threat (SPIRE)
 - Assessment of FITTER/F-14 Engagement (MSG)
 - Update to Libyan Overwater Air Intercept Threat (MSG)
 - One product on Cuba
 - The Cuban Submarine Threat (SPIRE)
 - One product on PDRY/Ethiopia
 - PDRY/Ethiopia Threat to Naval Surface Forces (SPIRE)
 - Two products on North Korea
 - North Korean Navy Antisurface Warfare Manual (SIS)
 - North Korean Threat Chapter for NWP 12-2
 - Four products on China
 - Trends in PRC Navy OPTEMPO (SPIRE)
 - PRC Deployed Sub OPS (SIS)
 - PRC Missile Boat Force (SIS)
 - The Evolution of PRC Navy Policy and Strategy (SPIRE)
 - Rendered essential support to Sixth Fleet operations off Libya, contributing to successful combat action against attacking Libyan aircraft
 - Answered over 40 queries per month in last quarter of year on non-Soviet naval operations from fleet commands, CNO and other intelligence organizations
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- Produced first non-Soviet NWP threat chapter: North Korean antisurface threat, NWP 12-2
 - Began daily NFOIO-02 briefings on worldwide non-Soviet naval highlights
 - Key participant in CINCLANT-sponsored project to develop I&W system on Cuba
 - Key participant in DIA-sponsored project to refine North Korea-related I&W system

e. (U) Definitive Operations Reports Analysis (NFOIO-04)

(1) (U) The DORA data base and master microfiche library were maintained at a current level while production and dissemination of regular DORA support packages, microfiche libraries and publications were expanded and kept on schedule. Four new data bases were brought on line and six new products were initiated and distributed. Additionally, the division was tasked with responsibility for all Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office (NFOIO) micrographics production, storage and retrieval.

(2) (U) In addition to routine product, the division continued its support to the fleets, high level commands, agencies, and intelligence analysts by responding to approximately 56 official ad hoc requests for intelligence information derived from the DORA data base and microfiche library. Over 100 requests for information processing services and assistance were also satisfied; including a study of the Techtronics 4000 series graphics systems for CNO; acquisition and testing of software to provide Computer Output Microfilm (COM) generated data for massive on-line instant access microfilm storage; and advice, acquisition, installation, training and software support for new microcomputer installations in the Naval Intelligence Command Headquarters and the NFOIO Submarine Analysis Group (SAG).

f. (U) Detachment Newport (NFOIO-05)

(1) (U) The NFOIO Detachment at the Naval War College continued to provide intelligence support to war games conducted at the Center for War Gaming and to research projects at the Center for Advanced Research during 1981. In addition, the Detachment worked closely with the Strategic Studies Group at the Naval War College by providing briefings and seminar type discussions on Soviet strategy and doctrine.

(2) (U) During 1981, the Detachment participated in ten (10) major war games and twelve (12) minor games. A total of twenty-seven (27) Naval Reserve Intelligence Officers on ACDUTRA from NFOIO Reserve Unit 0402 provided invaluable support during these games. The Detachment produced the fourth iteration of the Handbook on Soviet Weapons Systems for use in war games and publication and distribution of "How to Play Orange" was accomplished.

g. (U) Special Projects Detachment (NFOIO-06)

h. (U) Warfare Analysis Division (NFOIO-07)

(1) [Concomitantly with the move to Suitland, Md. from Ft. George G. Meade, a new division was created and named the Warfare Analysis Division. It is comprised primarily of experienced analysts whose mission is, inter alia, to:

- produce four tactics-oriented Naval Warfare Publications (NWPs)
- analyze foreign naval exercise activities
- publish useful articles/documents describing foreign naval tactics noted during training activities
- provide continuous support to a sensitive U.S. intelligence program which acquires unique information on the Soviet Navy
- produce periodic reports on various special operations.

(2) (U) Major production from the new division included:

- the initial issue of NWP 12-3 (Tactical Threat to Naval Submarine Forces)
- the initial issue of NWP 12-4 (The Soviet Ocean Surveillance Threat)
- a study on "MASKIROVKA," the Soviet name for cover and deception
- several SPIREs on Soviet amphibious operations
- a SPIRE entitled, "Defensive Support Measures in Soviet Naval Anti-Air Warfare"
- a SPIRE entitled "Soviet ASUW Tactics in the Indian Ocean"
- a SPIRE entitled "Highlights of Soviet Naval Exercise Activity 20-25 April 1980"
- a SPIRE entitled "Soviet TU-95/BEARD Operations"

(5) (U) Personnel: A new billet was established and an analyst was hired for analysis and production in the field of Soviet Naval personnel and training.

(7) (U) Division personnel prepared or presented briefings on various subjects for:

- a joint OJCS/MOD Bonn, Germany meeting
- a threat brief to the Chief of Naval Research
- a trends brief to the DIA Soviet Naval Trends Advisory Committee
- an ASUW briefing to the CNO Executive Panel
- a Soviet Oceanography activity brief to RADM Mooney, Director of Naval Oceanography (OP-952)
- a SOSS briefing to the Weapons and Space Systems Intelligence Committee
- C³ and ASUW briefings to COMFEWSG at Norfolk
- various subject briefings to TACTRAGRULANT personnel
- mine warfare briefings to COMMINEWARFARE personnel
- a briefing on Soviet Naval Readiness Measurements to Admiral Cassidy
- Soviet C³ brief to Naval War College personnel
- Soviet C³ and exercise analysis briefings to Defense Intelligence School personnel

i. (U) Data Services Division (NFOIO-08)

(1) (U) On 31 July 1982, NFOIO submitted a project work request to Navy Regional Data Automation Center (NARDAC), Washington, D.C. to provide a system analysis, design, and development of an Integrated Automated Message Handling System (AMHS). The system would process all types or both GENSER and SCI communications in accordance with applicable security requirements. In addition the system would interface directly with Navy Automatic relay

Controller (NARC) and two Command's WANG WPS 30s as well as indirectly with a WANG WPS 25 in the Pentagon. NARDAC's goal is to have the AMHS substantially operational by 31 March 1982.

2. (U) Special Topics

(a) (U) Commanding Officers and dates of command

(1) (U) For NFOIO

1 Jan 1981 - Captain Thomas A. Brooks, USN
1630/139-28-2156 continues duties as Commanding Officer

(2) (U) For NFOIO Detachment Newport

1 Jan 1981 - Commander Ronald C. St. Martin, USN
1630/380-38-7258 continues duties as Officer in Charge

(b) (U) Missions and functions which have changed since a previous submittal

(1) (U) For NFOIO and NFOIO Detachment Newport

No changes

(c) (U) Inspector General's Inspection. The Command underwent an IG inspection in October. Subsequent administrative remarks indicate a very favorable inspection. Nevertheless the Inspection Officials were informed of the following problem areas, and if corrected, they would significantly benefit the Command:

(1) (U) Office Space. Inadequate space for current and future requirements exists. This shortfall will rapidly grow more severe as FY-82 billets are filled.

(2) (U) High Grades (GS-13/14/15). Lack of sufficient high grades is preventing this Command from structuring an effective management chain as well as adversely impacting on the ability to retain high-quality analytical personnel.

(3) (U) Clerical/Administrative Support Personnel. This Command has a serious problem of obtaining necessary support billets, retaining personnel in those few billets that are available, and obtaining clearances when civilian personnel are hired and/or new military personnel report on board.

(4) (U) Security Clearances. Since all personnel require access to special intelligence material and there is no in-house office space for non-SI cleared personnel, NFOIO always have personnel in an on-board status but unable to actually work for the command. Such cases create an unacceptable burden on other personnel who must carry the load.

(5) (U) Special Compartmented Accesses. Since the reorganization, all incoming analysts are immediately assigned to the NOSIC. After this initial assignment, they are reassigned to the NAD or WAD. Due to the interface of these three divisions, all NAD and WAD personnel as well as most of the NOSIC personnel require access to the same basic compartmented programs.

(6) (U) Analyst Productivity Degraded Due to Manpower Shortfall. A large percentage of an analyst's time is spent in performing basic research, compiling statistics, drawing graphs, etc. These functions could be performed by junior analytical assistants under the guidance of senior experienced analysts. Then the more experienced analyst could devote time for tasks requiring their expertise.

(7) (U) Analyst Productivity Degraded Due to Automated Equipment Shortfall. As presently configured the WANG WPS and ACS-II consoles have a limited number of terminals available for analysts' use. Additional terminals would save significant analyst time which could be redirected toward additional production efforts.

(8) (U) Consolidation Problems. Although the Command provided three ceiling points in support of personnel functions, NFOIO continues to provide an inordinate amount of Command's time to civilian personnel related functions, i.e.; tracking promotions, within-grade increases, and hiring paperwork; performing training functions that should be accomplished by the personnel office; and reproduction of personnel material intended for all hands distribution.

(9) (U) Computer Software Capabilities Shortfall. In the execution of conducting historical analysis of pattern and trends in submarine and surface combatant operations, the Submarine Analysis Group (SAG) and Surface Combatant Operational Readiness Evaluation (SCORE) groups must maintain extensive records reflecting the individual histories of respective naval units. The volume and complexity of information is growing and automation supporting the analytical process is urgently needed.

d. (U) Accomplishments. The following accomplishments are in addition to those discussed in subparagraphs 1c through 1i above:

(1) (U) The ability of NFOIO to perform its mission has improved significantly as a result of the consolidation of the command at the Suitland Federal Complex, and the coincident restructuring of the organization. The new organization has been developed more along functional lines and has resulted in the consolidation of some of the common functions within the

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command. These changes allow not only for greater command integration, but also provide for improved interface among the various divisions and branches. In conjunction with the reorganization, the mission and functions statements were rewritten and are descriptive for each element (down to the Branch level). The functions are more definitive than seen heretofore and will serve to greatly enhance the operational functioning of the Command. The Command as currently organized promises to be markedly more efficient in its operation and productivity than has been the case in ten years.

(3) (U) To enhance hiring and retention of civilian personnel, a job-progression career ladder was established for intelligence analysts, GS-132 personnel. This was an important accomplishment for the Command inasmuch as fulfillment of the assigned mission evolves around civilian intelligence analysts.

(5) (U) To aid new civilian and military personnel in the familiarization of the operational intelligence environment, the Command began to integrate all new personnel into the NOSIC watch to gain experience in air, surface, and subsurface current, real-time intelligence. This permits the new employee to get a feel for watch standing, gain a background in current intelligence and acquaintance with the SEA WATCH Data Base and Data Processing Systems which will form the basis for later assignment to the in-depth analysis effort.

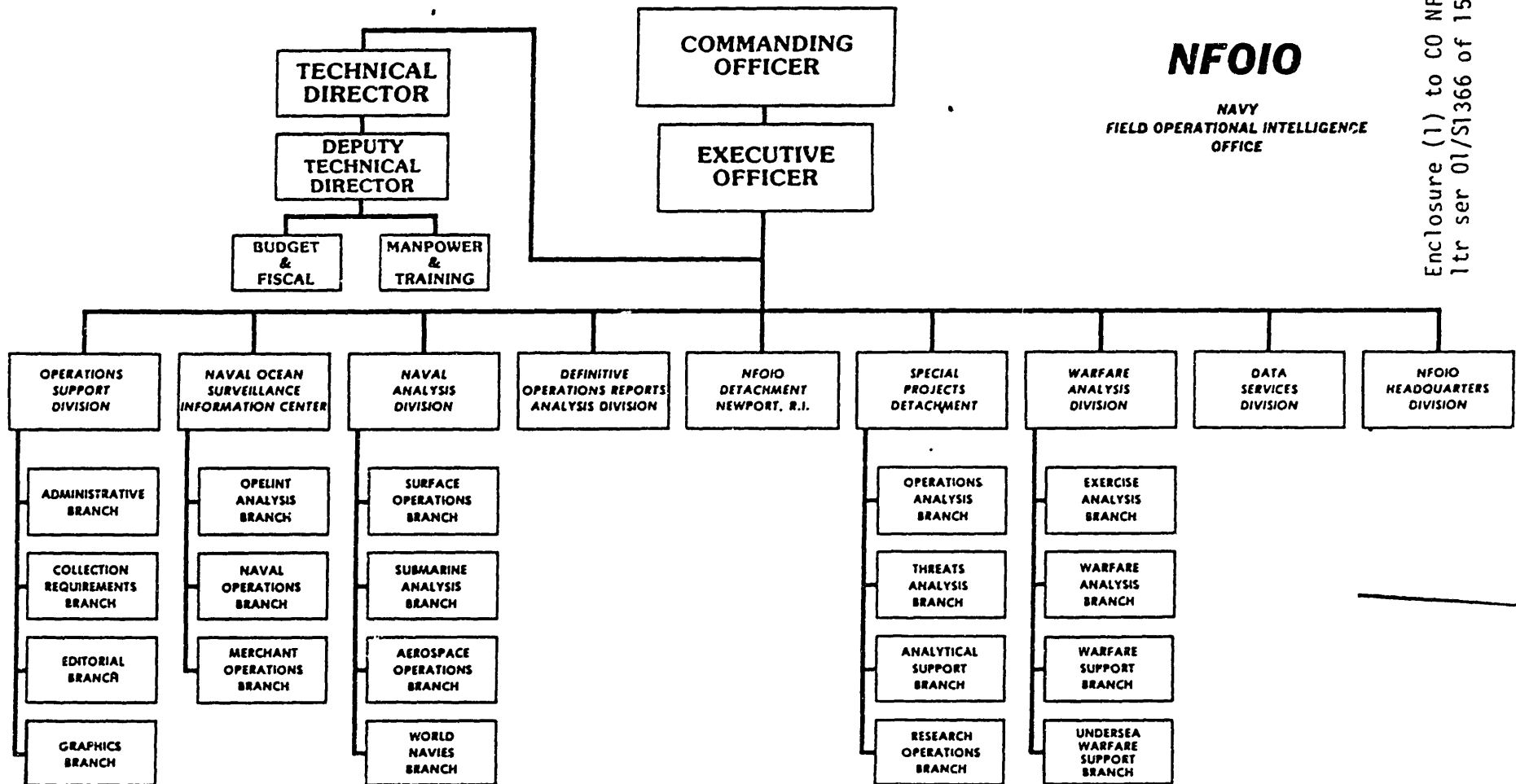
(6) (U) The NOSIC SENSOR product (Summary Evaluation of Nuclear Submarine Operational Readiness) was established in August of 1980 as a replacement for the then trice daily SAR (Submarine Activity Report) for each geographical area. The geographic area SARs were almost wholly out-of-area (OOA) products and were largely redundant of fleet reporting on the OOA Soviet submarine problem. Meanwhile, improvement in both the quality and quantity of incoming data concerning Soviet submarine operations in local Soviet OP AREAS (in-area) was underway, complemented by developing analytical methodologies in the Submarine Analysis Group (SAG). Under the cognizance of SAG personnel, who augmented the watch for the purposes of the transition, the NOSIC submarine desk watch commenced production of the SENSOR. The SENSOR was primarily designed to more fully address the status of the Soviet SSBN force, a problem that cannot be addressed as separate components (OOA or in-area).

(7) (U) The Naval Intelligence Tactical Analysis Program (NITAP) that was established in 1976 by the Chief of Naval Research and the Director of Naval Intelligence, with the concurrence of the Director, ASW and Ocean Surveillance Programs (Op-095), was continued throughout 1981. During the year, program personnel provided important input in the production of two Naval Warfare Publications (NWPs) as well as several SPIRE reports. Work authorized under NITAP is continuing in the areas of data base maintenance and the production of Unclassified publications for the Operating Forces.



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